

MISCELLANY

A Parody.

Off in the still night,
Ere slumber's chain hath bound me,
The blam'd mosquitoes 'gin their flight,
And all come buzzing 'round me.
I lose my rest,
And do my best
To rid me of this evil,
But 'tis in vain,
And for my pain,
They bite me like the d--ickens.
Thus in the still night,
Ere slumber's chain hath bound me,
The t'arnal 'skeeters 'gin to bite,
And all come buzzing 'round me.
When I remember all
The nights we've passed together,
I'm glad when comes the fall—
The cold and wintry weather.
Then I'm the he
That from guile's free,
Then I've no thoughts of evil,
But when the critters come again,
I wish them at the De--ad Sea!
Thus in the still night,
Ere slumber's chain hath bound me;
The t'arnal v'arnants 'gin their flight,
And I drag the liver 'round me.

THE ENGINEER'S STORY.

I am an engineer. For since—road was laid, I've traveled it over every day or nearly every day, of my life.

For a good while, I've had the same engine in charge—the San Francisco—the prettiest engine on the road, and as well managed, if I say it, as the best.

It was a South-western road, so we will say, from A to Z. At A, my good old mother lived; at Z, I had the sweetest little wife under the sun, and baby; and I always had a dollar or two put by for a rainy day. I was an odd kind of a man. Being shut up with the engine, watching with all your eyes and heart and soul, inside and out, don't make a man talkative.

My wife's name was Josephine, and I called her Jo. Some people called me unsociable, and couldn't understand how a man could feel friendly without saying ten words an hour. So, though I had a few friends—dear ones, too—I did not have so many acquaintances as most people, and did not care to have. The house which held my wife and baby was the dearest spot on earth to me, except the old house that held my mother, up at A.

I never belonged to a club, or mixed myself up with strangers in any such way, and never should, if it hadn't been for Granby. You see Granby was one of the share-holders, a handsome, showy fellow. I liked to talk with him, and we were friends. He often rode from Z to A, and back again, with me, and once he said: "You ought to belong to the Scientific Club, Guelden."

"I never heard of it," said I. "I am a member," said he. "We meet once a fortnight, and have a jolly good time. We want thinking men like you. We have some among us now. I'll propose you, if you like."

I was fond of such things, and had ideas that I fancied might be worth something. But then an engineer don't have nights or days to himself, and the club would have one evening a fortnight from Jo. I said: "I'll ask her. If she likes it, yes."

"Ask whom?" said he. "Jo," said I.

"If every man had asked his wife, every man's wife would have said, 'Can't spare you, my dear,' and we should have had no club at all," said Granby.

But I made no answer. At home, I told Jo. She said:

"I shall miss you, Ned; but you do love such things, and then, if Granby belongs, they must be superior men."

"No doubt," said I.

"It isn't everybody who could be made a member," said Jo. "Why, of course, you must say yes."

So I said yes, and Granby proposed me. Thursday fortnight, I went with him to the rooms. The real business of the evening was the supper, and so it was every evening. I'd always been a temperate man. I actually did not know what effect wine would have on me; but coming to drink more of it than I ever had before at the club table, I found it but steam on. After so many glasses, I wanted to talk; after so many more, I did.

I seemed like somebody else, the words were so ready. My little ideas came out, and were listened to. I made sharp hits; I indulged in repartee; I told stories; I even came to puns. I heard somebody say to Granby:

"By George, that's a man worth knowing. I thought him dull at first."

Yet I knew it was better to be quiet Ned Guelden, with his ten words an hour, than the wine-made wit I was.

I was sure of it when, three months after, I stumbled up stairs to find Jo waiting for me with her baby on her breast.

"You've been deceiving me," said Jo. "I suspected it, but I wasn't sure. A scientific club couldn't smell like a bar-room."

"Which means I do," said I, wavering in the middle of the room like a signal flag at a station, and seeing two Joes.

"And look like one," said Jo, and went and looked herself and baby in the spare bed-room.

One club night, as I was dressed to go, Jo stood before.

"Ned," said she, "I never had a fault to find with you before. You've been kind, and good, and loving, always; but I should be sorry we ever

met, if you go on in this way. Don't ask me what I mean. You know."

"Jo," said I, "it's only on club night."

"It will grow," said she.

Then she put her arms around my neck.

"Ned," said she "do you think a thing so much like a bottled-up and strapped-down demon as steam is, is fit to put into the hands of a drunken man? And some day, mark my words, the time will come when not only Thursday night, but all the days of the week will be the same. I've often heard you wonder what the feelings of an engineer, who has about the same as murdered a train full of people, must be, and you'll know, if you don't stop where you are. A steady hand and a clear head have been your blessings all these years. Don't throw them away. Ned, if you don't care for my love, don't ruin yourself."

My little Jo. She spoke from her heart, and I bent over and kissed her.

"Don't be afraid, child. I'll never pain you again."

And I meant it; but at 12 o'clock, that night, I felt that I had forgotten my promise and my resolution.

I couldn't get home to Jo. I made up my mind to sleep on the club sofa, and leave the place for good, the next day. Already, I felt my brain reel as it had never before. In an hour, I was in a kind of stupor.

It was morning. A waiter stood ready to brush my coat. I saw a grin on his face. My heart seemed ready to burst; my hand trembled; I looked at my watch; I had only just five minutes to reach the depot!

Jo's words came to my mind. Was I fit to take charge of an engine? I was not fit to answer. I ought to have asked some sober man. As it was, I only caught my hat and rushed away. I was just in time.

The San Francisco glittered in the morning sun. The cars were filling rapidly. From my post, I could hear the people talking, bidding each other good-bye, promising to write and come again. Amongst them was an old gentleman I knew by sight—one of the share-holders; he was bidding two timid girls adieu.

"Good-bye, Kitty—good-bye Lue," I heard him say; "don't be nervous. The San Francisco is the safest engine on the line, and Guelden the most careful engineer. I wouldn't be afraid to trust every mortal I love to their keeping. Nothing could happen wrong with the two together."

I said I'll get it through somehow, and Jo shall never talk to me again. After all, it was easy enough. I reeled as I spoke. I heard the signal. We were off.

Five hours from L. to D.; five hours back. On the last, I should be myself again, I knew now. I saw a red flutter, and never guessed what it was until we were passed the down train, at the wrong place. Two minutes more, and we should have had a collision. Somebody told me. I laughed. I heard him say, respectfully:

"Of course, Mr. Guelden, you know what you are about?"

Then I was alone, and wondering whether I should go faster or slower. I did something, and the cars rushed on at a fearful rate. The same man who had spoken to me before was standing near me. I heard some question.

How many miles an hour were we making? I didn't know.

Rattle, rattle, rattle! I was trying now to slacken the speed of the San Francisco. I could not remember what I should do—was it this or that? Faster or slower? I was playing with the engine like a child.

Suddenly there was a horrible roar, a crash. I was flung somewhere. I was in the water. By a miracle, I was sobered, not hurt. I gained the shore. I stood upon the ground between the track and the river's edge, and there gazed at my work.

The engine was in fragments, and the cars in splinters; dead, and dying, and wounded were strewn around—and men, women and children—old age and tender youth. There were groans and shrieks of despair. The maimed cried out in pain; the uninjured bewailed their dead; and a voice unheard by any other, was in my ear, whispering "Murder!"

The news had gone to A, and people came thronging down to find their friends. The dead were stretched on the grass. I went with some of the distracted to find their lost ones. Searching for an old man's daughter, I came to a place under the trees, and found five bodies lying there all in their rigid horror—an old woman, a young one, a baby and two tiny children. Is it fancy—was it pure fancy, born of my anguish?—they looked like—oh, Heaven! they were my old mother, my wife, my children; all cold and dead.

How did they come on the train? What chance has brought this about? No one could answer. I groaned—I screamed—I clasped my hands—I tore my hair. I gazed in the good old face of her who gave me birth, on the lovely features of my wife, on my innocent children; I called them by name; there was no answer. There never could—never would be. And as I comprehended this, onward up the track thundered another train. Its red eye glared on me; I flung myself before it; I felt it crush me to atoms!

"His head is extremely hot," said somebody.

I opened my eyes and say my wife.

"How do you feel?" said she; "a little better?"

I was so rejoiced and so astonished by the sight of her that I could not speak at first. She repeated the question.

"I must be crushed to pieces," said I, "for the train went over me; but I feel no pain."

"There he goes about that train again," said my wife. "Why, Ned," I tried to move—there was nothing the matter with me; I was in my own room; opposite me a crib in which my two children were asleep; beside me a tiny bald head. My wife and children were safe. Was I delirious, or what could it be?

"Jo," cried I, "tell me what has happened."

"It's 9 o'clock," said Jo. "You came home in such a dreadful state from the club that I couldn't wake you. You weren't fit to manage steam and risk people's lives. The San Francisco is half way to A, I suppose, and you have been frightening me to death with a dreadful talk."

And Jo began to cry.

It was a dream—only an awful dream. But I had lived through it as though it were a reality.

"Is there a Bible in the house, Jo?" said I.

"Are we heathens?" asked Jo.

"Give it me this moment, Jo."

She brought it, and I put my hand on it and took the oath (too solemn to be repeated here) that what had happened never should occur again. It never has. And if the San Francisco ever comes to grief, the verdict will not be as it has so often been—"The engineer was drunk."

DEPRECIATION OF PUBLIC MORALS. Some writer forcibly says: Human virtue, like the stone Sisyphus, has a continual tendency to roll down the hill. A time of public calamity, especially if it be marked by a deprivation of civil liberty, is invariably characterized by a depreciation of the public morals. The loss of what constitutes man's natural happiness, is invariably accompanied by the loss of a considerable portion of his natural dignity. His spirit is broken, his sentiments are depraved, and he seems contented to lead a life merely animal.

Charles Dickens continues to be a great pedestrian, and from Tavistock Square to Gadshill, a good twenty-eight miles, is no uncommon pedestrian journey for him before dinner. He is not a very orthodox man in a religious point of view, and frequently shocks his neighbors by Sunday games of croquet on his lawn.

A large oscillating rock is said to have been found in the wilderness of Western Arkansas. It is situated in the channel of a torrent, and moves to and fro, apparently from the action of the water. The motion produces a loud noise, which can be heard for several miles, so the story runs.

There is a profound wisdom in the saying of an English farmer, that he fed his land before it was hungry, rested it before it was weary, and weeded it before it was foul. Seldom has so much agricultural knowledge been condensed in a single sentence.

The dials of the English Parliament clocks are twenty-two feet in diameter—the largest in the world. Every half minute the point of the minute hand moves nearly seven inches.

At a 4th of July celebration in Marion County, Illinois, a young lady offered the following toast:

"The young men of America; their arms our support; our arms their reward. Fall in men, fall in."

IMPUDENCE.—Basfulness is more frequently connected with what we call good sense than we find assurance; and impudence, on the other hand, is often the effect of downright stupidity.

The editor of a country exchange recently attended a wedding in his parish. He says "the ladies present were the *personne* of fashion on a throne of gold."

Douglas Jerrold calls women's arms "the serpents that wind about a man's neck, killing his best resolutions."

"I'm going to raise your rent," said a landlord to his tenant. "Thank you," replied the tenant, "for I'm blessed if I can raise it."

Lucy Stone, in a lecture in Bangor recently, said: "We hear of hen-pecked husbands, but nothing at all about rooster-pecked wives."

Go to strangers for charity, acquaintances for advice, and relatives for nothing—and you will always have a supply.

A talkative youth asked a young lady if her ears had ever been pierced. "No," she said, "but they have often been bored."

"Our mothers, industrious tenders, though they often misplace the switch," was a toast given at a recent railway dinner.

In the march of life, don't heed the order of "right about," when you know you are about right.

When you offer oats to a horse, he may say neigh, but he does not mean it.

The only shares that are sure to turn up all right—plough shares.

[Punch.]

Why is hope like a decayed cheese? Because thousands live in it.

If a man "kicks the bucket," it is a sign he will turn a little pale.

An Ordinance to Raise Supplies for the Year 1867.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Columbia, in Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, That a tax to cover the cost for the years 1867, to January 1, 1868, for the sums and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be raised and paid into the public treasury of the said city, for the use and service thereof.

Sec. I. That it is to say, one dollar on every hundred dollars of the assessed value of real estate lying within the limits of said city, and the value of all taxable real estate within the city of Columbia shall be assessed by the City Assessor.

Sec. II. And be it further ordained, That each male person over the age of fifteen years and under the age of sixty years shall pay a tax of one dollar.

Sec. III. Fifty cents shall be levied upon every hundred dollars of sales of goods, wares and merchandise, embracing sales of all articles of trade for barter or exchange, which shall be made by resident merchants, traders and dealers, within the city of Columbia, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

And whereas many persons set up temporary shops or stores for the sale of merchandise, after the time fixed for assessing taxes, and close the same before the return of the tax thereon, so as to avoid the payment of taxes to the city altogether: Be it further ordained, That all such dealers shall, upon opening shop or store in the city of Columbia, pay to the City Clerk the sum of twenty-five dollars, which shall be allowed him in the next settlement for taxes, and the surplus, if any, be returned to him; and such transient dealer shall pay one dollar on every one hundred dollars of sales of goods, wares and merchandise. On failure to pay, after being notified, the Mayor shall forthwith issue an execution against the defaulters, and collect the money in the usual way.

Sec. V. There shall be levied one per cent. upon sales at auction of all goods, the property of persons who are residents of the city of Columbia. One and a half per cent. upon sales at auction of all goods property of non-residents. One-half per cent. upon sales at auction of real estate and stocks of every description. Provided, nevertheless, That no tax shall be levied upon any sales at auction made by order of court or process of law.

Sec. VI. That all merchants and others selling any goods, wares and merchandise on consignment shall pay a tax of one per cent. on all such goods, wares and merchandise sold by them; and the persons mentioned in this and in the three preceding sections of this Ordinance, shall be required to make quarterly returns of their sales, and to pay the taxes assessed thereby to the City Clerk at the end of each and every quarter.

Sec. VII. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That a tax of one per cent. shall be paid on the premiums received by each and every insurance company, or agent or agency thereof, doing business in this city and chartered by the State of South Carolina; the agents of all companies not chartered by the State shall pay one and a half per cent. on all premiums received by them. And it shall be the duty of every insurance company, or the agents of such company, to make quarterly returns, under oath, to the City Clerk, of the amount of premiums for each quarter preceding, under a penalty of two dollars for each and every day that such company or agent or agency may neglect or refuse to make returns and pay the said tax—to be collected by execution, as in other cases provided for the collection of fines and forfeitures.

Sec. VIII. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That two dollars shall be paid on each and every horse, mule, stallion, gelding and mule, kept or used within the city of Columbia, besides the tax on vehicles, as follows: Ten dollars shall be paid on each and every four wheeled pleasure carriage or barouche, drawn by two or more horses; five dollars on each and every one horse carriage, buggy, barouche, gig or sulky, not used for hire; ten dollars on every vehicle used for the breaking or exhibiting of horses and mules; fifteen dollars on each hack or carriage, drawn by two horses, and run for the conveyance of passengers for hire; eight dollars on each and every one horse buggy, gig or sulky, kept or used for hire; ten dollars on each and every four wheel wagon; eight dollars on each two wheel wagon; six dollars on each one horse wagon, cart or dray; twenty dollars on each express wagon; fifteen dollars on each and every omnibus or stage; and all persons commencing to use or run any carriage or other vehicle, after the time for the payment of taxes, shall pay from the time they commenced to use or run such carriage or vehicle, to the end of the year, in proportion to the rate of taxes per annum. Provided, That no person shall be allowed to use any omnibus, wagon, dray, cart or other vehicle, for the transportation of baggage or passengers from one part of the city to another, until the owner thereof shall have given bond to the city, to be taken by the City Clerk, with two or more good sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned that such owner will pay all damages that may result from the loss or injury to baggage or passengers, while being carried on the omnibus, wagon, dray, cart or other carriage of such owner, or after being entrusted to the custody of the driver thereof, or any of his assistants. And any person offending herein shall be liable to a fine of five dollars per day for each day such wagon, cart, dray or other carriage for carrying baggage or passengers, may be run before such bond is given: And provided, further, That nothing herein contained shall extend to any of the above enumerated vehicles not used, although kept within the limits of the city: And provided, also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to wagons, carts, drays or carriages, going to or from market, and owned by non-residents of said city.

And be it further ordained, That a tax of two dollars shall be paid on each and every horse, mare, stallion, gelding and mule, sold in this city by or on account of any horse trader or livery stable keeper; and the keeper of every livery stable shall make quarterly returns, on oath, of such sales at his stable, and pay the tax thereon, under a penalty of two dollars per day for failure to make such returns and payments at the end of the quarter.

Sec. IX. And be it further ordained, That no person shall let or hire any wagon, cart, dray, or other carriage, or run any omnibus, stage, hack or other carriage, for the transportation of goods or passengers, within the limits of said city, without having first obtained a badge from the City Clerk, to be placed on some conspicuous part of the vehicle; also, a badge with a number by which he may be identified and known, to be worn on a conspicuous part of his person by the driver of such omnibus, wagon, cart, dray or other carriage, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every day that such vehicle shall be so run, to be recovered by information before the Mayor, or any one of the Aldermen of said city.

Sec. X. Whereas all male persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, residing within the limits of the city of Columbia, are required by the laws of this State to work upon the streets of the said city for full twelve days in each and every year: Be it therefore ordained, That each and every person liable to work on the streets of the said city of Columbia may and shall be excused from the performance of said duty, upon the payment of five dollars to the City Clerk; and each and every person so liable, who shall fail to pay the said sum of five dollars within the time hereinafter specified, shall, when summoned to do so, be required to work upon the streets of the said city for full twelve days, under the direction of the acting overseer of streets; and if any such person or persons shall neglect or refuse to work upon the streets at the time when summoned, such person or persons shall be fined two dollars for each and every day that he or they shall neglect or refuse so to work, to be recovered by information before the Mayor and Aldermen in Council assembled. And it shall be the duty of the City Clerk, and of the Chief of Police, to report to the said Mayor and Aldermen all defaulters under either of the clauses of this section.

Sec. XI. That for a license to retail spirituous liquors, in quantities less than a quart, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum shall be paid in advance; and for a license to sell spirituous liquors in quantities of a quart or more, the sum of seventy-five dollars per annum shall be paid in advance: Provided, That no license to sell spirituous liquors shall be granted for a shorter period than six months: And provided, further, That the granting or withholding of licenses, in each particular case, shall be at the discretion of the City Council. And the City Clerk shall be entitled to receive, for issuing each and every license, the sum of two dollars; to be paid by the person or persons licensed.

Sec. XII. One per cent. on the incomes of brokers, and one per cent. on all incomes derived from commission business, or the practice of professions, within the limits of the city, including the professions of law, physic, dentistry and architecture.

Sec. XIII. Two dollars upon each and every dog shall be paid by the person or persons on whose premises the dog is kept. And the police of the city of Columbia are hereby authorized and required to take up and hold twenty-four hours before disposal of him each and every dog found running at large within the limits of said corporation, and not having on a badge or collar, furnished by authority of said city.

Sec. XIV. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That no equestrian or theatrical performance, or other exhibition for gain, shall be held in the city of Columbia, without a license from the Mayor thereof first had and obtained, and the payment, in advance, to the City Clerk of twenty dollars for each and every exhibition, and the sum of one hundred dollars shall be paid, in advance, for a license to keep or have a cock-pit within the limits of the said city, and no license for such cock-pit shall be granted for any time within the fiscal year for a less sum than one hundred dollars: Provided, That no person or persons shall open any one of the places of amusement mentioned in this section, until he or they shall have obtained a license for that purpose from the City Council, and have entered into bond, with two or more good securities, to the Mayor and Aldermen, in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned to observe the laws of the State and city, and particularly the laws against retailing. Any person opening any such establishment within this city, without first having obtained the license and given bond as aforesaid, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each day such establishment shall be kept open or used; also, that such place shall be considered, and is hereby declared to be, a nuisance, and liable to be abated at any time.

Sec. XVI. And be it further ordained, That each and every occupant of any real estate, upon whose premises water is brought by pipes or otherwise from the city reservoir, shall pay to the City Clerk, at the same time with the other taxes imposed by this Ordinance, such sum as may be assessed by the Committee on the Water Works.

Sec. XVII. And be it further ordained, That inasmuch as many transient dealers in goods, wares and merchandise, either as principal agents, including spirituous liquors, make sales by the exhibition of samples, that such dealers shall make a deposit of fifty dollars with the City Clerk, and before they leave the city they shall make a return of sales, under oath, upon which return two and a half per cent. shall be levied and paid to the City Clerk, who shall account at the time of such payment for the deposit made with him.

Sec. XVIII. And be it further ordained, That each and every express company, transacting business within the limits of this city, shall make quarterly returns of their gross receipts, and pay one per cent. on the amount of such returns at the end of each quarter; and that each and every telegraph company shall, in like manner, make quarterly returns of their gross receipts, on which return shall be paid a tax of one-half per cent.

Sec. XIX. And be it further ordained, That each and every hotel, private boarding house, or house of entertainment, receiving transient travelers, and each public eating house, or saloon, shall pay a tax of one-half per cent. upon their gross receipts, to be paid quarterly. That each barber shop shall pay a tax of three dollars for each quarter, in advance.

Sec. XX. And be it further ordained, That each and every cotton press, and cotton gin, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be required to procure of the City Clerk a license for the same, and shall pay one hundred dollars per annum on each gin or press, to be paid quarterly.

Sec. XXI. And be it further ordained, That if any person or persons shall fail, neglect or refuse to make a return to the City Clerk, on oath, of all his, her or their taxable property, income, sales, or other things taxed by this Ordinance, or on or before the 1st day of March next, such person or persons shall be deemed, as assessed by the Assessor for all his, her or their property, or other things taxed by this Ordinance, according to the best information which he can obtain of the value of such taxable property; and such person or persons who shall fail, neglect or refuse to make a return, as aforesaid, or pay the tax thereon, on or before the 15th of March next, shall be subject to and pay, in addition to said tax, five per cent. on the whole amount of his, her or their tax, as imposed by this Ordinance. And the said Clerk is hereby required to collect and receive the taxes and duties levied and imposed by this Ordinance, and all arrears of former taxes and duties, and make a return thereof, and of all persons who shall then be in default, to the Mayor and Aldermen, on the 15th day of March next.

Sec. XXII. And be it further ordained, That the said Mayor and Aldermen shall issue their execution against each and every person who shall be reported by the

said Clerk to have failed, neglected or refused to make returns or pay the taxes imposed by this Ordinance, within the time herein prescribed, which said execution shall be lodged with the Sheriff of Richland District, to be collected according to the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this State in such case made and provided.

Done and ratified in Council assembled, under the corporate seal of the city of Columbia, this eighth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

THEODORE STARK, Mayor.

J. S. McMAHON, City Clerk.

THE GREAT AMERICAN BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE QUEEN'S DELIGHT!

THE QUEEN'S DELIGHT, the great American Alternative and Blood Purifier, is the most perfect vegetable compound of alterative, tonic, diuretic and diaphoretic, making it the most effective invigorating, rejuvenating and blood-cleansing cordial known to the world.

In introducing this new and extraordinary medicine to the public, observation leads us to remark that too little attention is paid to the "life of all flesh," the blood. Many diseases, and, too, many complaints, which have their origin in a vitiated state of the blood, are treated only as symptoms and results; whereas, if the remedy had been applied to enrich the blood and render it pure, both cause and effect would have been removed. The Queen's Delight is offered to the afflicted as a sure remedy for those diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. It has a direct and specific action upon that fluid, and consequently renders the blood pure. It is said, on high authority, that "man no sooner begins to live than he begins to die, and that the characteristics of the living organism are ceaseless change and ceaseless waste." It is obvious, therefore, to every reflecting mind, that unless the blood is pure, in supplying the waste tissues with material, it must be the cause of innumerable ills and constitutional disorders, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Hepatic Disorders, Consumption, Inflammations, Fevers, &c. Life and health is only to be maintained by the circulation of pure arterial blood.

We therefore advise every one whose blood is in the least vitiated by indulgence or excess, and whose constitution is impaired by disease and is suffering from Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Scrofula, King's Evil, Carbuncles, Boils, Itching Humors, of the Skin, Erysipelas, Skin Diseases, Tetters, Rashes, of the Skin, Pimples, Blisters, Pains in the Bones, old Ulcers, Syphilis and Syphilitic Sores, Indigestion, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Pains in the Back, General Debility, and for all complaints arising from deficiency and poverty of blood, to use the Queen's Delight.

Females of delicate constitution, suffering from weakness and depression of mind in consequence of those complaints which nature imposes at the period of change, have a pleasant and sure remedy in the Queen's Delight.

Children whose fair and ruddy complexion gave early promise of health and beauty, but too soon become blanched and pale by some hereditary taint of the blood, will have the rich bloom restored by using the Queen's Delight.

The unacclimated and persons traveling into warm countries will find the Queen's Delight a great protection from all malarious affections and diseases which originate in a change of climate, diet and life. The extraordinary and unprecedented cures performed by the Queen's Delight Compound in attracting the attention of every one, not only at home, but abroad. The merits of this compound are being felt and appreciated everywhere. Hear what they say of it in New York: "It is a remedy of much importance and value, exerting an influence over all the secretions, which is unsurpassed by any other known alternative. It is extensively used in all the various forms of primary and secondary syphilitic affections; also, in scrofulous, humors and cutaneous diseases, in which its use is followed by the most successful results."

Its properties as a remedy were first introduced to the notice of the profession by Dr. Thos. Young Simons, of South Carolina, as early as 1828, as a valuable alternative remedy in syphilitic affections, and others requiring use of mercury. Dr. Simons' statements have been endorsed and extended by Dr. A. Lopez, of Mobile, and Dr. J. A. Frost, of Charleston. From reports in its favor, there seems no reason to doubt its efficacy in the treatment of Secondary Syphilis, Scrofulous Cutaneous Diseases, Chronic Hepatic Affections and other complaints benefited by alternative medicines.

For sale wholesale and retail by FISHER & HEINTSH, Dec 27 Druggists, Columbia, S. C.

REFINED SUGARS.

100 BBLs. REFINED SUGARS, consisting of Crushed, Powdered A and Extra C Sugars, just received and for sale by J. & T. R. AGNEW. Feb 9

Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

PASSENGER Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Columbia at.....	7.15 a. m.
" Newberry at.....	9.05 "</